

Module 10 Lab Notebook.Rmd

```

1 ---
2 title: "R Notebook for PSY 652 Module 10 Lab: Hierarchical Regression Practice"
3 subtitle: Gemma Wallace & Neil Yetz
4 output:
5   html_document:
6     df_print: paged
7     toc: yes
8   html_notebook:
9     toc: yes
10 ---
11
12 # Load libraries
13 ```{r, message=FALSE}
14 library(tidyverse)
15 library(psych)
16 library(olsrr)
17
18 # Import data
19 ```{r, message=FALSE}
20 obs <- read_csv("bac_obs.csv")
21
22
23
24 # Describe the data
25 ```{r, message=FALSE}
26 describe(obs)
27
28
29 # Mutate bac variable
30 ```{r}
31 obs <- mutate(obs, bac100 = bac*100)
32
33
34 # Hierarchical Regression Practice
35 ## Build Reduced Model A
36 ```{r}
37 mod_redu <- lm(data = obs, bac100 ~ typ_drks + alc_gm)
38 ols_regress(mod_redu)
39
40
41

```

	vars <dbl>	n <dbl>	mean <dbl>	sd <dbl>	median <dbl>	trimmed <dbl>	mad <dbl>	min <dbl>	max <dbl>
id	1	200	100.50	57.88	100.50	100.50	74.13	1.00	200.00
weight	2	200	68.46	9.92	68.90	68.52	9.56	37.60	91.40
typ_drks	3	200	46.86	14.67	46.50	47.11	14.08	4.00	79.00
alcexp	4	200	4.09	0.78	4.13	4.11	0.77	2.01	6.06
pmood	5	200	5.12	1.40	5.00	5.09	1.48	1.00	9.00
absorb	6	200	4.69	0.91	4.64	4.68	0.95	2.67	6.80
alc_gm	7	200	32.79	7.73	33.00	32.76	8.90	8.00	58.00
bac	8	200	0.08	0.02	0.08	0.08	0.02	0.02	0.15

8 rows | 1-10 of 13 columns

```

41

```

Model Summary

R	0.869	RMSE	1.077
R-Squared	0.754	Coef. Var	13.001
Adj. R-Squared	0.752	MSE	1.160
Pred R-Squared	0.748	MAE	0.791

RMSE: Root Mean Square Error  
MSE: Mean Square Error  
MAE: Mean Absolute Error

ANOVA

	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	702.202	2	351.101	302.586	0.0000
Residual	228.586	197	1.160		
Total	930.788	199			

Parameter Estimates

model	Beta	Std. Error	Std. Beta	t	Sig.	lower	upper
(Intercept)	0.278	0.335		0.830	0.408	-0.382	0.937
typ_drks	0.012	0.007	0.078	1.634	0.104	-0.002	0.025
alc_gm	0.228	0.013	0.814	16.962	0.000	0.201	0.254

```
## Build Reduced Model B
library(r)
mod_redb <- lm(data = obs, bac100 ~ typ_drks + alc_gm + weight)
ols_regress(mod_redb)
```

Model Summary							
R	0.961	RMSE	0.604				
R-Squared	0.923	Coef. Var	7.290				
Adj. R-Squared	0.922	MSE	0.365				
Pred R-Squared	0.919	MAE	0.447				
RMSE: Root Mean Square Error							
MSE: Mean Square Error							
MAE: Mean Absolute Error							
ANOVA							
	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.		
Regression	859.279	3	286.426	785.073	0.0000		
Residual	71.509	196	0.365				
Total	930.788	199					
Parameter Estimates							
model	Beta	Std. Error	Std. Beta	t	Sig.	lower	upper
(Intercept)	6.056	0.336		18.036	0.000	5.394	6.718
typ_drks	0.003	0.004	0.022	0.829	0.408	-0.005	0.011
alc_gm	0.253	0.008	0.903	33.142	0.000	0.238	0.268
weight	-0.091	0.004	-0.416	-20.749	0.000	-0.099	-0.082

```
48 ~ ## Build Full Model
49 ~ library(r)
50 mod_full <- lm(data = obs, bac100 ~ typ_drks + alc_gm + weight + alcexp)
51 ols_regress(mod_full)
52
```

Model Summary							
R	0.961	RMSE		0.605			
R-Squared	0.923	Coef. Var		7.307			
Adj. R-Squared	0.922	MSE		0.367			
Pred R-Squared	0.919	MAE		0.447			
RMSE: Root Mean Square Error							
MSE: Mean Square Error							
MAE: Mean Absolute Error							
ANOVA							
	Sum of Squares	DF	Mean Square	F	Sig.		
Regression	859.320	4	214.830	586.161	0.0000		
Residual	71.468	195	0.367				
Total	930.788	199					
Parameter Estimates							
model	Beta	Std. Error	Std. Beta	t	Sig.	lower	upper
(Intercept)	5.984	0.400		14.975	0.000	5.196	6.772
typ_drks	0.003	0.004	0.019	0.683	0.495	-0.005	0.011
alc_gm	0.252	0.008	0.900	31.164	0.000	0.236	0.268
weight	-0.090	0.004	-0.415	-20.133	0.000	-0.099	-0.082
alcexp	0.024	0.072	0.009	0.333	0.740	-0.119	0.167

**In the white space below, calculate and interpret the unique variance in Y explained by each added predictor. (Hint: think of semi-partial correlation for your interpretations)**

Moving from Reduced Model A to Reduced model B increased the  $R^2$  value from .754 to .923. This means that weight adds 16.9% in explained variance in the outcome of BAC. Moving from Model B to Model C resulted in no change in the  $R^2$ . This means that alcexp explains very little variance in BAC.

```

54 ## Compare Reduced and Full Models
55
56 ### Statistically compare model fit
57 {r}
58 anova(mod_reda, mod_redb, mod_full, test = "F")
59 # list the most reduced model first, followed by the second-most reduced model, followed by the full model
60

```

Analysis of Variance Table

```

Model 1: bac100 ~ typ_drks + alc_gm
Model 2: bac100 ~ typ_drks + alc_gm + weight
Model 3: bac100 ~ typ_drks + alc_gm + weight + alcexp
Res.Df    RSS Df Sum of Sq    F Pr(>F)
1     197 228.586
2     196  71.509  1   157.077 428.5826 <2e-16 ***
3     195  71.468  1    0.041   0.1106 0.7398
---
signif. codes:  0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 ' ' 1

```

i. ***In the white space below, interpret the partial F-test output and answer the following questions.***

1. ***Does adding the weight variable result in a model that explains significantly more variance in bac100 than Reduced Model A (compare Reduced Model A and Reduced Model B)?***

a. Yes, Model B explains a statistically significant amount more variance in BAC than model B.

2. ***Does adding the alc\_exp variable result in a model that explains significantly more variance in bac100 than Reduced Model B (compare Reduced Model B & Full Model)?***

a. No, Model C does NOT explain any more variance in BAC than Model C.

3. ***Reflect on your own research interests and write 2-3 sentences describing an example of when using hierarchical regression could be a good fit for your research. When might you actually use this?***

a. Thanks for your answers. We enjoyed reading them 😊 – Neil & Gemma.